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SUBJECT Donenergo's Power Stations and Organization

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THIS IS UNEVALUATED INFORMATION

1. As of about June 1942, Donenergo (Donets Basin Electric Power), with headquarters in Gorlovka, had three power stations. They were located at Shterovka, Zuyevka, and, as I recall, about five miles from Lisichiansk. The stations were designated, respectively, as Shtergres (Shterovkii Gosudarstvennaia Elektrichskaiia Stantiaia - Shterovka's Government Electric Station), Zugres, and Sevdongres (Severnii Donets Gosudarstvennaia Elektrichskaya Stantiaia - Northern Donets Government Electric Station). Shtergres produced 154,000 kw. There were two 11,000 kw generators, two of 22,000 kw, and two of 44,000 kw. Zugres, the newest of the three stations, had approximately 350,000 kw. As I remember there were one 50,000 kw generator and three of 100,000 kw each. Sevdongres, an old station, had three or four generators, totalling 72,000 kw. The three power plants burned local coal powder, which provided steam, which in turn - by means of turbo-generators - produced electricity. Large steel factories in the Donets Basin had their own, fairly small power stations, up to approximately 25,000 kw for a sizeable factory power station. As of 1942, many of these were in poor repair. They were not under the Donenergo system. In addition to the three power plants, Donenergo had one transformer repair plant located, I believe, at Makeevka, and a precision machine shop and laboratory near the headquarters in Gorlovka.
2. The time of war during 1942 and 1943 in the Donets Basin resulted in heavy destruction by both the Soviet and German armies. Both sides engaged in demolition prior to a general retreat. Some equipment was evacuated by the Soviets, but a great percentage of it was destroyed or abandoned en route. For example, Zugres and Sevdongres were destroyed by the Soviets in 1942, partially restored by the Germans, and then demolished by the Germans. Shtergres was completely destroyed by the Soviets in 1942 and was not restored by the Germans. However, all this does not affect my belief that the information given above would still apply, at least in general, to the present [1953]. This is because the Donets Basin is a heavily industrialized area with numerous coal,

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steel, and chemical enterprises and, therefore, the Soviets could not have escaped the necessity of rebuilding power stations, and related installations, in the same locations and with roughly the same power capacity.

3. The two top officials of Donenergo in the Gorlovka headquarters were the Director and the Chief Engineer. I do not recall their names, as they were changed frequently. They were both political posts, ie held by Communists. Donenergo had about six or seven branch offices. I can remember four: Gorlovka, Krasny Luch, North Donets, and Makeevka.

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